## HONORS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Reception by the Merchants and Citizens.

MEETING AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Speeches by the Admiral, Captain Marshall, Peter Cooper and Others.

THE SERENADE LAST NIGHT, die.

Rear Admital Varragut, the nero of New Orleans, Port Hudson and the Mississippi, was the object of a grand re-cention vesterday afternoon from the leading merchants and other distinguished citizens of this metropolis. affair was one of the most interesting of its kind that has the Chamber of Commerce, but was not confined to menubers of that body alone, merchants, lawyers, professors, military officers, clergymen and representatives from every class in the community having joined in doing hencer to the gallant Farragut, whose brilliant exploits are destined to live forever on the pages of history. The invitation, which was signed by over one hundred well

THE INVITATION.

New York, August 81, 1863.

To REAR ADMICAL DAVID FARRADT, U. S. N.—

Sign—The merchants and other citizens of New York are too familiar with your brilliant career in the public service not to teel carnestly desirous of showing in some appropriate manner about high appreciation of your personal and professional character. The whole country, but especially this commercial metronois, owe you a argo dobt of gratitude for the skill and dannelss bravery with which, during a long life of public daty, you have illustrate and maintained the maritime rights of the nation; and also for the signal ability, judgment and courtesy with which, in concert with other branches of the national forces, you have sustained the authority of the government and recovered and defended national territory. THE INVITATION.

the government and recovered and detended national territory.

The undersigned have great pleasure in tendering you a cordial welcome on your return from the successful discharge of responsible duties, the results of which have given increased admiration for the navy and a new lustre to the national flux. In offering this expression of their cordial esteem, the undersigned request that you will gratify them and their follow citizens by appointing some convenient time during your stay in this city, when you will allow them in person to "essure you of the high respect and regard with which they are, your obedient servants,

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
And others.

And others.

Admiral Farragut's reply to this flattering invitation was couched in the following modest, appropriate lan

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S BRPLY.

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, Sept. 18, 1868.

GENTIMES—I have the honor to acknowledge the receive of your kind letter and englosure, in which you are pleased to express your high appreciation of my character, conduct and services to our country during this unatural rebellion, and in reply I heg to say that however much I may have done with the fleet under my command for the benefit of our belived country and the glory of our arms. I can never feel that my fellow citizens owe me anything but the kindness and courtesy which I hope I am always ready to extend to and receive from them, with continuously of the kindest consideration. I have always endeavored to do my duty and to inspire those placed under my command with the same spirit, and it has pleased a kind Providence to prosper our exertions. I feel most grateful for this manifestation of your high apprecia ion of those exertions, and I will be most happy to meet my fellow citizens on Thursday, the 24th inst., at such hour and place as may be designated by the loyal citizens of New York. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S BEPLY.

tt such none and place as may be designated by the dy-like new of New York.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedi-sut servant.

D. G. FAURAGUT, Rear Admiral.

To Messrs. Sus. LEEP KRAFF, 2c.

The gathering at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday

afterneon was the largest that has been seen in that building for many years. Every seat was occupied, and the lebbies and passages were crammed with people

One o'clock in the afternoon was the time appointed for the recention to take place, and shortly after that hour the gallant Admiral entered the room, escorted by Mr. Charles Gould and General Prosper M. Wetmore. He was dressed in full uniform, and his appearance was the sig-nal for a burst of applause which continued for several minutes, the entire assemblage rising to their feet to give fuller effect to the cheering. Admiral Farragut maintain-ed perfect composure during this exceedingly complimentary demonstration, and merely bowed in acknowl

As soon as some degree of silence was restored General Wetmore called the meeting to order by nominating as the presiding officer Captain Charles H. Marshall.

Captain Magunath then rose and said:-

Captain Marshall, then rose and said:—

GENTRHENS.—I have to thank you for the bonor conferred on me in sele, ing me to preside on this occasion. I regret that some genteman more deserving of the honor was not chosen; but, notwithstanding, I never shrink from anything, and I certainly should not shrink from meeting a brother sailor. (Applause, I have a letter here to present to you, and which I will ask Mr. Gould to read

Mr. Goven then read the letters given above; after

The Chairman again rose and proceeded to introduce Admiral Farragut to the meeting. He said that Admiral Parragut was so thoroughly known to every one present and, in tact, to every one in the country, that he stood be fore them as familiar as bousehold words. Admirai Farra gut had done so much to pet down this accursed rel in opening the great Mississippi to the country, that those present owed him a deep debt of gratitude. He (the speak especially owed him a deep debt of gratitude, and no time nor circumstances could ever efface it. (Cheers.) He hoped that there were present some gentlemen who would speak on that occasion, and do more justice to the subject than he could. He could only say that it made his hear feel good to meet Admiral Farragut, a brother present nor in the country-not one certainly who had any commercial interest—who would not great Admiral Farragut in the most cordial manner (Cheers ) The speaker concluded by introducing Admiral Farragut, amid loud cheering.

ADMIRAL PARRAGUT'S SPERCE.

On rising to respond the Admiral was greeted with long continued applause, after which he spoke as follows:-Continued appliage, after which he spoke as follows:—

I am not in the habit of making speeches, geutlemen, as you all bow. I have nothing to say on this cocasion, excout the m this day of trial all men feel it their duty to do someting for their country; and if I have been able, through the assistance of my gallant officers and men, to accomplish anything for the country. I feel m at happy in having done so under the great interposition of Providence; and it affords me creat pleasure to meet on this occasion the citizens of this great metropolis. (Cheers.)

The Admiral them resumed his seat, and Mr. Gould said it was not intended that there would be any eloquent speeches on this occasion. He knew every gentlema there wented to know Admiral Farragut, and that Admi ral Farragut in return wanted to know every loyal man

SPERCH OF PRIER COOPER. Mr. Perrin Coopes was a re-introduced and made some remarks. He sam after apologizing for his inability to do justice to the subject, that we owed a deep debt of gratitude to Admiral Farragut for what he had done for his courty. He thought every heart present must be ready almost to burst with gratified towards any one like the Admiral, who was the instrument of doing so much to sustain the great cross of our country in time like there. Admiral Parragut's work was a work that would go down lute history as one of the greatest ever per ormed in any country, and which had done more, perhaps, to secure to our country the high honor due to its power than any other. (Applian be able to throw all the glow and light on the sub-out

PROFESSOR LURBER'S SPENCH. spoke, and said it seemed to him that they had shifteand it or come to his turn. He must say, however, that terces and that was of the preparation by him mann. All that he could say was that the heart run over with the which the him could not uster; but at the same time the theart was so full that it the diget the words. All the the could say on that ore soon was that his boart, and he kinew, the meets of all those present, throbbed with gratique's and admiration. (Appliance.) He recollected, and every one there would received, what Admiral Parragut had done in opening the mouth of the Messampi, and with what delight and hope it was receivand with war design and hope it was received here, charling up the whole community and ming every one with grantine. But he had and he we not propered—that are no far as set words were concerned. He would, how war, assure them that there was not a single min, in of the United States and there

feelings in that respect towards the Admirat. (Cheers.)
Words were not willing at all times to adapt themselves to
the feelings. If they were be was sure he should have made as elequent a speech as ever had been uttered.

ANOTHER SPEECH PROM THE ADMIRAL. Admiral FARRAGUT, in again acknowledging the compil-ment paid him, said:—

General Wessens, Card.

General Wessens, Constitution of the copy inity. (Loud cheers.)

General Wermons said he should like to express the

hope that Admiral Farragut would have another oppotunity, and that soon. (Cheers.)

A FORMION WAR PROSPECT.

The Chamman said Admiral Farraget had given them
the most positive assurance during his career of the last
two years that, whother it might be in a family strife, or
if he should be called upon to meet a loroign war, he had given them, he said, the most positive assurance that he was the man the country might rely upon. (Loud

General Wernors-I would like to have three cheers honor of that sentiment.

Three lusty cheers were accordingly given THE ADMIRAL AGAIN SPEAKS.

The ADMRAL said he hoped they would never be disap-pointed in him. Every man, as he had said before, could do his duty; but it was for the Almighty to give him Euccess. (Applause.)
Mr. Jonathan Sturges made a few remarks complime

tary to the Admiral, which were received with loud ar

every one present a chance to shake hands with Admiral Farragut. This opportunity was generally availed of, and at the expiration of about fifteen minutes Admiral Farragut left the room. A SCENE OUTSIDE. Just as he was about getting into his carriage General

Butler drove up in another carriage, and the two distinguished officers met face to face. The moment Genera Butler was recognized by the merchants he was honored with a round of the most hearty applause. General But-ler, it seems, had intended to be present at the Chamber of Commerce and to make a speech, but arrived too late

At half-past nine o'clock there was a serenade at the Astor House, which was in every respect a brilliant and pleasing demonstration. The immense southern dining saloon of the hotel was exquisitely decorated with Union flags, and seats were arranged in all parts of the room for the guests of the evening. The hand of the North Caro-lina, so well known to our citizens and so famous for its high musical tasts and cultivation, was stationed at the upper end of the room, where appropriate platforms were erected. The concourse of ladies and gentlemen was ex-tensive. All the guests of the house, with but few excep-tions, and a large number of their friends filled up every flags, and seats were arranged in all parts of the room for available seat, and the doorway and passages were as crowded as they could be. The Glee Clab of the North miral Farragut, the noble sailor in whose honor the enter tainment was got up, sat in a modest place in the rear of Commander Meade. The brave old sailor was, however, accompanied by his estimable lady and some other select friends. A number of naval officers of less note and rank were to be seen about the room, and altogether the mise en scene was most brilliant and attractive.

The band of the receiving ship is deserving of high com mendation for the truly harmonious and delightful music discoursed during the evening. The band is a credit to the ship and to all who have its destinies in care. Admiral Farragut was evidently much pleased with the music and the perfect discipline of the band for on more than one occasion he warmly applauded the players Too large audience was sourcely less delighted than the gallant Admiral.

than the gallant Admiral.

We annex a list of the pieces played on this occasion:—Overture from "Zampa," pot pourri from "Favorita," duett from "Ernani," duet from "Louise Miller," "The Slave of the Saracens," aria from "Trovatore" ("La Misecrer"), solo on the flute, gallop from "Famiden," march from "Tamhanser," "Columbia, the Seu of the Ocean," "Hall Columbia, "The Columbia occasion of the Ocean," "Hall Columbia"

not the least interesting and pleasing part of the pro-gramme. This club is composed of eight trim looking tars, belonging to the crew of the receiving ship North Carolina, and their proficiency in vocal music, as displayed last night, astonished the audience completely. The following is a list of the pieces sung by the Glee Club-"Rally Round the Flag," "Columbia, we Love Thee," "Come Pack, Massa," "Johnny Schmoker," "Man the Life Boat," "How are you Greenbacks?" "Hush a-bye

One of the songs, entitled "How are you, Greenbacks?" which contained several very clever allusions to Secretary Chase, Secretary Welles and Brigadier General Greeley's to the audience. The serenade wound up about eleven o'clock with a grand medley of national s conducted most admirably throughout, and terminated, as it commenced, in a most agreeable manner.

## GENERAL FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

News from Newbern, N. C. The United States transport Charles Osgood, Captain Geer, from Newbern on Monday, arrived at this port yes terday morning, bringing the mail and firty soldiers or furlough from General Foster's army. There is nothing

Interesting from the Interior-Reported Fighting in Raleigh, &c. MR. SAMUEL R. GLEN'S DESPATCH. NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 18, 1863.

A number of romers are in circulation about the situa-tion of affairs in the interior. Last night a contrabund came into our lines at Bachelor's creek, and reported that fighting was going on in Raleigh between the Unionists and the rebel troops. A previous report concentrated three thousand deserters, conscripts and Union refugees a few miles to the north of Raleigh, ready to advance to the assistance of their friends. Parties who have been sent hence into the rebel lines at their own request within a fortnight have returned, and their relations of the destitution of the people are heartrending.

The statement that the great mass of the people pray

for the presence of the Union troops is confirmed; and it is stated also that this feeling has greatly increased with-in a couple of months, in consequence of the belief that the Unionists were about advancing for the purpose of effecting their deliverance. Deserters from Wilmington long to North Carolina regiments, and reiterate the re ports of others who have preceded them about the de-saussied state of the North Carolina troops. Holden's office—the Standard—has been returnished with new type, &c., and we soon expect to hear of its reappearance.

is now sweeping over the three districts comprising this branch of Major General Foster's department. All the public functionaries are held to a strict accountability, and required to make prompt and satisfactory returns relating the manner in which they discharge their several stewardships. The Chief Quartermaster, Castain R. C. Webster, is acting with untiring

charge their several stewardships. The Chief Quartermaster, Caviain R. G. Webster, is acting with untiring
real to mke straight things which were before crocked,
and to keen the behives transactions of his de aritment
to such a condition as to present at a giasece what is going
on. General Falmer has all the machine by on his command (the district of the Neuge) in thi metion.

ACTENTATION IS DAINING.

It is reported that measures are in train to make the
processal vaccumulators of private and other
processal transaction and the property
of these persons have appropriated to themselve, herides
are better country discovery bounds, notes of value
banks a the later worth seventy five cents on the doing
has the straige titlen. So far as the rebel notes are concessed the bust have been passed around and sent home
as masters of central y, and without much recard to their
value consisted the centry's lines. The tupless rate they
could common advantage on the doing, but if it can be proved
that the minery has been used in traditions on a large good with the choice of the approximation.

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accuracy that Empasters, All v. A. were an expectation of
copress are contourly thron the request of tags v. it
Wheeler, Assistant Constremister, he fragital later
the count has found as follows—

was not a single cate of the United States and thorn
was not a single cate of "America, who was not propared,
when the outside of gratical cates on to express their

In an order from headquarters the Major General com-manding remerks:— II. In view of the gravity of the charces, comprising accusations of active blocally and illicit commerce with the canny, the Court was ordered to make the most thereigh and searching investigation, and every facility for mainisting their complaint was afforded the accusave. The error of invaned the res it, a complete windication of Capt. Wheeler, are approved by Major Gemeral Pool.

Mr. Vandernee has need Scoperinguess of Course bands, and now holds some position under the Treasury in this department.

A CENTRAL COURT MATHAL.

By command of Major General Peck, a general court martial convened in this city to day for the trust of price-ners. The following is the detail of the court.—

1—10 lone! F. J. C. Amory, 17th Massachusetts Vols.

2—Colonel H. T. Sisson, 5th Rhode Island artilliery.

3—Major E. A. P. Browster, 23d Massachusetts Vols.

4—Captain T. H. Schenck, 3d New York artilliery.

3—Captain Littler Day, 17th Massachusetts Vols.

4—Captain Littler Day, 17th Massachusetts Vols.

5—First Lieutenant J. D. Outwater, aid de camp.

8—First Lieut, H. D. Jarves, Assist. Commissary Mustors.

9—Second Lieut E. R. Jones, 27th Massachusetts Vols.

Major E. S. Jenney, Judge Advocate.

Anories first Engline.

Captain Baulch, from the Fortress Monroe Fire Department, arrived here a few days age with mether free engine—the Neptune, of Fartford—and with instructions from General Fester to ascertain what the Newbern Hopertment required is the way of improvement. The burning of a government factory on the 18th, and the burning of a government factory on the 18th, and the burning thanger attending a large a mount of orchance stores in close proximity to the fire, furnished evidence that the interests of the government and the security of private property would be promoted by a speedy enlorgement of the physical and mechanical force of the Newbern Fire Department.

MISCELLANEOUR.

bern Fire Department.

MISCHIANDUR.

The Steamer Thomas Colver nees to Baltimore to day for repairs. Colonel Horaca C Les, Provon Marshal Goneral, is among her Northern passengers.

Contrabands are being removed from their hives in the city to temporary buildings censtructed on the cutskirts. Some smalpox provails among them; but otherwise the health of the city is good.

The Scood Massachusetts heavy artillery, Colonel Frankle, have relieved the Ninety-second New York in garrisoning Fort Anderson.

Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse's Despatch.

RETURN OF CENERAL GRAHAM. Yesterday the special flag of truce eleaner C. W. Thomas, which convoyed the rebei General Kenner to City Point, returned with our General Graham and three captured members of the Sanitary Commission on board General Kemper was so severely wounded at the time of his capture, that it is most probable he will never be able to enter the field again; but General Graham's injuries are of so slight a nature that he will shortly be enabled to return to his duties. In the matter of this exchange, General Kemper remarked, in a toking way, that the confederacy was being swindled by giving a sound man in exchange for an utterly useless one.

s no improvement on Old Point for news, for in the the ordinary run of events is generally in the Provest's line of duty. He captured lately, in an old canal boat, seventeen hundred bottles of whiskey. They were seized, but no owner could be found. Some venturesome speculator undoubtedly mourns the loss. A female "blockade runner," as they are called, was brought in under guard from General Getty's headquarters, and placed in charge of Lioutenant Struble. Assistant Provost Marshal of Norfolk, who, after an examination committed her rolled.

her to jail.

GENERAL NAGLE'S BUYONNOUSSAYOR
took place to day. General Naglee, Captain Newbury
and Captain Courad, of the start, accompanied by a numearous cavalry escort, made a thorough inspection of all the
surrounding country and points of military interest.
What occasioned this inspection I am not allowed to communicate at present. But time will show.

Frauds in the Recruiting Service-Camp TO THE EDITOR OF THE REBALD.

Officers in all armies of civilized nations are professed. officers in an armies of civilized marious are among the ly gentlemen, and are generally treated as such among the most refined society of the country to which they belong. ndeed, with very few exceptions, the armies of various kingdoms and provinces of Europe are officered by gentlemen—gentlemen by birth, fortune and educa-tion. To a very great extent the same remark would apply to the army of the United States previous to the war to school on the continent of Europe furnished more re fined gentlemen or better officers than West Point. Un ortunately for the present army of the United States, those only who hold political influence at the capital or sufficient popularity at home to raise recruits could pro-cure a commission in the army of the Union. Hence too many without education, devoid of morality or re fined tastes, have been honored with commissions, shered from lager bler saloons, doggeries and gambling depots of the large cities to the society of those whose education and refinement cannot be questioned. The re-sult is evident, not only in the cump, but in the recruiting service. Large frauds are practised not only on the atigues and discomforts of camp life, and perhaps bleed and die for his loved country. As a soldier in the army of the Union, I desire to fathom some of the mysteries that offer embarrassment to the government, and injure the recruiting service to a very great extent. The first where I would have been over two years ago nad not cirandbills offering certain inducements to the recruit, viz.

served for two years are to receive the large bounty. Not one of the men has received the "\$2 in hand." The served for two years are to receive the large bounty. Not one of the men has received the "\$2 in hand." The men were invariably told that the check from Albany for \$10 would be in their favor; hence the money could not be taken from them. The checks were regularly sent to Bufalo; but the peer ignorant soldier only received \$2 25 for his \$10. The remaining seyanty live cents was charged by the bank for discounting the check. Is this a fasts A recruiting surgeant in Buffalo so informed me. A captain also informs me that the banks in Buffalo discount the checks for ten cents, which would leave a net profit in the sergeant's pocket of sixty-live cents for his pains. One of the men in Company — compleme that the recruiting sergeant discounted his \$10 check for \$7. Moreover, the checks were sent to the orders of the various soldiers from Albany. The men did not endorse that the recruiting sergeant discounted his \$10 check for \$7. Moreover, the checks were sent to the orders of the various soldiers from Albany. The men did not endorse their checks. I did not endorse mise. The question is, who did endorse them? Who did?

It was represented to the mon in Buffalo that they would get \$65 State bount, \$25 United States bounty and one month's nay is advance on their arrival at Staten Island. Such was the representation made to me, and to others in my hearing. Two weeks has already passed since our arrival here, and as many months likely to come, before we see his promised bounty. I presume, however, the full bounty will be paid so soon as the company is mustered into the United States service, it is to be highly partition of the soldier are similarly interested.

The interest of the recruiting service, as well as the interest of the soldier, gives potency to the questions. For my own part, if the plunderer or usurer—whoever he is—will hand my mist to some por soldier's video if well interested the soldier generally, as well as for the good of society.

The interest of the recruiting service, as well as the interest of the s men were invariably told that the check from Albany for

setels but tens set growth to the "sort side of a hard b ard." Our rations have not no ved eminously satisfactory to the men. There are no regulation, execut no constend; years, crosed in with mined me i side a serior for orridge sometimes shous are noted but this is, to some, fortunately an experion. The break is good and abundant. The most is varied, if ye is 'y cooked it is come in we very sood occasional stilly there is good casis for complaint. The "codies" is very find a to be called sodies in milk butter or was no lexity, for even a small. This is rather sed can get to men in their way to fight, and perhase die, for these sich autscrats we oknow not not make themselves our rather there. This deficitor has caused over a serious disturbances many if has ideas, in whether way is the side and wounded by no contribution of consecution of the contribution of the consecution of the side of the consecution of the

who couper wheen t ampullity is perfectly restored, the sense of absorder which have transpired cannot be reported with imported with imported which have transpired cannot be reported with imported to the control of a most offers in camp and twenty-two in hospital, and some one hundred and twenty-two in hospital, and some one hundred and twenty-two in loopital, and the supervision of a most efficient offer. There is great cause for complaint, however, in this department, a little from want of little luxuries for the sick. Chekens, butter oggs and fresh vegetables for invalide are indepensable to every well supplied hospital. The doctor supplied many luxuries from his own farm adjacent, without cost. The "contractors" supply almost everything. She lid the present condition of things continue it will been me necessary to add another prayer to the "Episcopal Litany." I will engrest the—

"From army cooks and contractors, good Lord deliver us!"

"From army cooks and contractors, good Lord deliver us?"

There is no fund set apart for hospital luxuries; hence we have none. The ladies of Philadelphia supply this deciency there; but the tadies on Staten Island are non eff in that question here. How is this? Are they all robel symmathizers? "Tell it up in Gath, neither publish it in the streets of Askalon."

Where are the ladies of Staten Island? What has become of the Santary Committee of New York city? Has the soft heart of woman congealed towards the hedder because the necessities of war make him omnipresent! Has the ocean of wealth that at the commencement of this war poured forth its rivers of kindness avaporated? Ladies of Staten Island, has the presence of a soldier become distateful to you? Princes of New York, who are the poor soldiers fighting for? Are they not fighting for you, who luxuriate in your bridge? Could you not divide a little of those rich bounties Heaven has so profusely lavished around you? Contractors, you who have grown rich on the necessities of a bleeding country, where are you, and what are you doing for the sick soldier? "Alas for the frailty of human charity under the sun."

sun. 9.

In justice to Dr. Clark, it may be well to state that he has used every effort to secure a fund for hospital luxuries: but the usual mode of procuring such has been denied him, hence the present countion of affairs.

A SOLDIER.

## IMPORTANT REBEL BEVELATIONS.

What I Saw and Heard in Dixie.

To the Editor of the Herald.

THE RESALD IN DIXIE. and heard and experienced in Pixie, during an involun-tary peregrination and sojourn there from March has u to a few days ago, may prove interesting to your readers is certainly will interest, in no small degree, some of your readers in Richmond. Everybody may not know that the Herath is generally read in the rebel capital. I can assure them, however, that it is sought with as much avidity, if not with as much success, as before the war. The high functionaries receive it by flag of truce and otherwise; and in "the Confederate reading room," cu Eleventh street, may always be found late dates, which any one can read for twenty cents, the fee of admission into the room. In Richmond twenty cents is regarded a nothing, its value being, in sliver or Yankee money, less than the price of your paper in New York. So the read ing room is well patronized, and the lizaged is read by nearly every intelligent man in Rickmond.

To reoder my narrative appreciable it will be neces sary to explain what took me to the heart of Jeff Playie dominions and opened to me the avenues to the associa tions and information I acquired. To be brief, I left Washington on the 19th of March last for the purpose of invading the "sacred soil" to a point near Mason and ern to anybody. I need not take time to disclose, On by's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and was just felicitating my soil on having succeeded in doing so unobserved when was surrounded by a grinning gang of Mosty's robbers. They declared me to be a Yankee spy, and, in spite or all the persuasion and arguments I could use, made m prisoner. Their chief was at Upperville, and to hi august presence I had to be conveyed. I knew Mosby was a lawyer and would ask me a hundred questions. I knew, too, that the same ques-tions and many more would be asked me by helf a dozen other officers before I should reach Richmon!, whither I was certain of being sent. Therefore, on my tale which I might safely tell to all, and one calculated to remain in the confederacy. In answer to Mosby's inqui ries I told him that I was a refugee from the North; tha I had suffered a long confinement in Fort Warren, and that I was endeavoring to work my way to Richmond to order my services to the Confederate government. He ap-parently credited my tale, treated me very cordially and, after a couple of days, forwarded me under an escort to Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, then at Salem.

numbers nearly one thousand. They are organized under an act of the rebel Congress as "Partisan Rangers." To incite them to extraordinary deeds of during they are allowed everything they capture, most of which is afterwards sold, and the proceeds divided among officers and men like the prize money of a privateor. horses they steal, however, they are obliged to sell to plunder they can choose their own customers and de mand their own prices. Morby is about thirty three years of age, of medium height and slightly made. He has a fulld, blue eye, and sandy hair and whiskers. No him of being a dushing leader.

respectable Virginians is the rebei service. Every member of the Third regiment, commanded by Colonel Owen, and the Fourth, by Colonel Wickham, claims to be an F. F. V., excepting McClellan, adjutant of the former regiment, who is a Pennsylvanian, and and egotistical braggarts that I ever encountered, and most of them are extremely ignorant. During the week I was a prisoner with the command I heard more rodo-montade than ever I heard before in tay life, or ever expoet to hear again. It is reported that Regar A. Pryor has joined the Third regiment as a private. I believe it, for "birds of a feather will flock together." Twice while I was with them the Union cavalry offered them hattle once near Little Washington and once at Sperryville—but on both occasions the bold rebels, though is superior force, after discharging their carbines, galloped away. I afterwards expressed to several of "the chivalry" my surprise as a civilian. At their retreating before inferior

now I meacure michaest.

To relate a tithe of the remarkable things I saw and beard before reaching Richmond would make too long a letter. Some of the been emitted had I not for the moment forget that I had more interesting matters to recount. It is enough to add that Fitzhugh Lee sent me to Gen. Stuart, at Culpepper, nnewers and conversation, that I was a true friend the South, ferwarded me in charge of one bis aids, with a favorable letter, to Gone rai Winder, whose duty or province it appears to be to dispose faulty of all appeared or doubtful persons found within the rebel lines. Owing to an secident to the train I did not reach Richmond till after midnight. The morrow being Sabbath-a day sacredly observed in the new nation of fasting and prayer-General Winder could not be seen. The orders of General Smart's aid requiring him to return at once to his command, I was necessary rily transferred to the charge of Captain Alexander, and made an inmate of that informal sepulchre, Castle Thunder. The three following days General Winder was india

posed and attended to no business; but on the feurth day I was taken before him. Charity will not permit me, like many others, to describe this functionary as a knave, drankard, tyrant and brute, but rather as a supercitious, heary detard, too superannuated to comprehend that any but traiters have rights or receimps worthy of respect. He at first regarded me with sospicion; but I repeated with additions the story I had told hiesby, and, in answering his questions, managed to interpolate some flattering remarks which I pretended prominent Marylanders had made in regard to him, and the old man's vanity was so tickled that he required no farther syldone that I was not serve. further evidence that I was not a spy, and at once set me at observe. Among other things I told him that I was the re-resentative and head of a secret society in Haltimore and New York, organized for the purpose of procuring reddiers for and otherwise assisting the South, and had upwards of two hundred and fifty men piedged and ready to follow me as soon as I could earct arrangements with the eletary of War for their envolment and transportation. a re-contributed me to see tiezeral George il Stuart, of Maryland, and others, and gave me advice and hatruc-

War, and after restorating the story of my perse by "Lincoln and his minions," submitted a pro-to furnish the "confederacy" recruits, &c., fre-North. It will scarcely be necessary to say that my pro-posal was joyfully received and promptly accepted. Without entering into details, I may add that arrange-ments were afterwards made for the mustering, transport-

ation, &c., of the men.

Without much effort on my part I soon formed the acquaintance of many of the heads of the various departments and their employes, and most of the military officers stationed in and about the city. Some of these et me into certain ayoung imperel, while through others I was enabled to inspect the fertifications and witness the wartike preparations generally progressing about the THE PORTIFICATIONS OF DICENOND.

And here let me declare that our people and army offi-cers have been led to greatly overrate the character and magnitude of the defences of this defaut city. Fortificanumerous, or as strong, or mount as many or as beavy guns, or occupy as commanding positions as is generally believed, is a great mistake. The whole number of bat-teries (as they are called) around the city, is twelve: the most formidable of which are arranged to resist an attack by way of the peninsula. None of them are supplied at present with more than two or three gons. On the day of the battle of Chancellorsville I was in Battery No. 8. between the Richmond and Fredericksburg and Central following Stoneman's cavalry were within a mile of this by numerous redoubts and riffle pits for sharpshooters, while in front of each redoubt and each bettery is arranged an extensive abatis. Most of the tree, however, forming the latter obstruction have been indifferently trimmed, and the small branches and twigs lie with the larger ones, so that a few loce foce matches would soon remove the whole. The rebel authorities feel keenly the want of other fortifications, and intend, as soon as the negroes of that section can be spar'd from agricultural and other labbre, to employ them to supply the deficiency. The terrible defeat of General Lee at Gettysburg has convinced them that men fighting to destroy their country cannot cope with an equal number fighting to preserve it unless they have plenty of hills and fortifications to skurk behind and

THE MON CLARS AT EMBNOND—THE BEREL NAVY. Three iron-clads, one in the precise tyle of the Merri nac are in process of construction; but, owing to the scarcity of mechanics, and iron suitable for armor purposes, they progress very slowly. In July the track of the city railroad in Main street was taken up and is being used for plating. They have completed one iron-clad Alexander H. Stephens essayed to visit Washington. This two or three old propellers, in their present condition, being of no account. But that the rebels are making great efforts elsewhere to strengthen their navy there can be no doubt. A clerk in the Navy Departm nt, a relative of Secretary Mailory, assured me that they have nine iron clads being constructed in Europe, fire of which would be ready for sea early in October.

REMEL WORTHLESS PROJECTIES.

In one of the projectile nanufactories a large quantity of shell were recently discovered to be worthless having been rendered so by the freachery of some of the workmen. A majority of the men em-ployed in these factories are foreigners, who have been imported from England on blockade runners. Among them was a man named Widiam S. Ford, and it becoming known that he formerly resided in New York is was accused of tampering with the shell, and after wards tried and condemned by a court martial to be shot the members of the court were all drunk through trial, and that he was convicted only because he had been a Northern man. A few days before this discovery was made, large quantities of shell had been sent from this cetablishment to the armies, and it is feared that The report that Jeff. Davis is about to call several hun-

dred thousand negroes into the field, is probably no without some foundation. The propriety and the expenwithout some foundation. The propriety and the expension of such a measure has been a subject of discussion in the rebel cabinet for several months past. Many prominent rebels, including Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, have declared themselves in favor of it. Governor Bonham recommended, as far back as April last, to a letter to the rebel Secretary of War, not only the arming of a portion of the slaves, but that there are 122,000 free negroes in the rebel States exclusive of Karonham. acgroes in the rebel States, exclusive of Ken ucky and hegroes in the rebei States, exclusive of Kennucky and Missouri, and that all those fit for military duty should be conscripted. On the other hand there were urged three objections to this measure; first, that these negroes were all required to till the soil, and provide subsistence for the army and people econdly, that it would be imprudent-some said suicidat-to put arms in their hands; and, thirdly, that the government had not arms to give them. It was, how-ever, determined, as I have good reason to know, to pro-cure all the muskets and rifles possible, and as a dernier resort to conscript the free negrees and arm a portio f the slaves. It is, therefore, not improbable that the rebel chief, seeing the rebellion in articula martis, has, in slarm and despair, resolved to adopt the doubtful, if not dire ut, measure.

in this letter, but which, for peculiar reasons (as you will learn from a private note), I must reserve for ano ther communication.

I will therefore conclude this epistle with a short reference to the views of the leading robels with whom I come in cantact, on the subject of peace and fereign intervention. versed, from Jeff. Davis down to Captain Alexander, of Cas tle Thunder (a great descent to be sure), were emphatic in declaring that peace could only be established with the independence of the confederacy; that any proposi-They express great confidence that at no distant day their nationality will be recognized by both the French and British governments. In one of my conversations with Mr. fedden, the forceof my conversations with Mr. Fedden, the Escre-tary of War, he said, among other things, that the inter-vention of France, when necessary, could be relied upon as a certainty; and that he believed the only reason the Emperor has delayed it so long was his desire that the South should exhaust her own resources, and become em-terrassed as far as possible, before lending her a helping hand, in order that he might lay her under greater this gations, and be in a position to dictate terms of treat, and advantage the more to his interest and advantage But, he continued in the same conversation, let the con-jederacy once be recognized, and peace with the United State carabitated, and Najoha will not be long in finding out that the Southern people are not to be made the jood of any European monarchy, and that the geographi-cal and agricultural relations of their country and Mexico, as well as their commercial interests, demand that they should be of the same nationality. In the same connection he said, with regard to the British gov. crument, that its posicy towards the confederacy had symptoms of treachery and aversion; and that he hored symptoms of treachery and aversion; and that he hoped the North would soon become satisfied that they were wag-ing a fruitless and hopeless war, and, after making peace with the South, would make good its loss of territory, and at the same time punish the inscience and perfluy of England, by smeexing the Canadas. This is not by any means all I heard from high officials on the subject of formed by the private secretary of Mr. Benjamin, that despatches had been received at the State Department from Mr. Stidell, conveying the positive assurance that the confederacy would be recognised by France on or before the 10th of January, 1964.

THE PARTY PACE PARTY—THE RVIL TRACEINGS.

It is painable enough that the rebel leaders have too strong hopes, if not well founded expectations, of the ultimate recognition of their government by France and England, to permit them to listen to any terms of pence involving the restoration of the Union. The bleeding conscripts that compose the army and the sterving citihope of recognition. Let them but be deprived of it and the rebellion would collapse in a single month. It is time for our people, one and all, to understand this. If they will discountenance all copperheads and peace parties, and unite for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, in a few months the rebellion will present so ghantly a wrick that all danger of foreign intervention and recognition will be at an end, and Jeff. Davis, with his rebel crew, will be bliged to see from the wrath of his To keep the North and the state of the Control of t

the humbler ones) would welcome the advent of our B RICHMOND BYACUATED?

A rumor is going the rounds on the authority of an "intelligent contraband" that that city is now being evacuated; but the story is untrue and absurd. I know that Jeff, Davis and all the leading rebelo regard Richmond as the heart of the confederacy, without which it would quickly die. I heard Governor Letcher utter this opinion in Manassas Hall, on or about the 30th of April, when Hooker made his advance resulting in the battle of Chemican in The Edwards. resulting in the battle of Chancellorsville. The Governor urged that if they lost Richmond the State could not possibly be held, and if the State were abandoned or evacu-ated the Virginia soldlers would throw down their arms and fight no longer. The plausibility of the Governor's opinion is not lessened by the circumstances of his being excited by a few potations (in eine certias). The same idea was publicly proclaimed from Capitol Hill on the last of June, when the citizens were assembled by the united calls of the President, the Governor and the Mayor and implying the President, the Governor and the Mayor and implying the results of the the Mayor, and implored to organize and repair to the outskirts of the city to resist the advance of General Dix. You may, therefore, rest assured that the rebels will not leave Richmond until vi et armis they are obliged to. And now that I am on the Latin, I would ask all Northern peace men to remember pariur how belle, and assure them that a vigorous prosecution of the war is the only means of securing an early and bonorable

THE SABINE PASS EXPEDITION.

Official Reports from Commodore Bell.

Account of the Action by the Commander of the Cunboat Arizona.

Lieutenants Crocker and Johnson, of the Clifton and Sachem, Unhurt, At., At., Lt.

Reports from Commedore Bell.

The fellowing was received at the Navy Department to-day:- UNITED STATES FT AM SLOOP PERSACOLA, }

Sm-I have the honer to solvers the department that Major General Banks, haven a gamzed a force of four thousand men, under Major General Franklin, to effect a landing at Sabine I'as the military occupation, and requested the co-operation of the may, which i most gladly acceded to, I assigned the command of the naval force to manding United States Hearner Chiton, accompanied by the steamer Sachem, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Amos Johnson; United States steamer Arizona, Acting

my disposal for that service; and as they have good pilots, I have no doubt the lorer is quite sufficient for the two thirty two pounters in the two, and a battery of field places, and two bay beats converted into rams.

It was concerted with God All Franklin that the squad-

Granite City, Acting Master C W, Lamsor - hese being

ren of four gunboats, under the command of Acting Vol-unteer Lieutenant Creeker, should make the attack alone, assisted by about one hundred and eighty sharpsh oters from the army, divised one g bis vessels; and, paving driven the enemy from the decences or driven off the rams, the transports are then to advance and fand their

have been on blockage there cannot participate in the their vessels.

lightest draught of all the block ders, and has made re-peated attempts to go in allow, but without success. I have the honer to be pour be lient servant,

H. H. BELL.
Commanding West Gulf Monkering Squadron protein.
To Hon. Guero West. Petry of the Navy.
United States of Ass Sloop Person Na. |

United States of Ass Sloop Person Na. |

Sin-My despatch Nivil informed you of the repaire of the expedition to the Sabine P se, and rife capture of the Chiton, Acting Volunteer Lautenant Frederick Am a lobason, by the rebels, and the safe return of the troops and transports to the river without loss. Lieuteraots Crocker and Johnson are reported to have fought their vessels galacter, and are unburt.

The rebel steamers took the United and Sachem in toy within twenty minutes after their surrender. The extent of their dama, e is unknown The arrival of the Gwason this morning has given me

the only reports from the my deal overs academied that I price, and made at early dawn on the was not made until three P. M. on the 5th, after the entire

expedition had appeared of spine for twenty-eight hours, and a reconnoiseance has been made on the morning of the 8th by Genera's Franklin and Weitzel and Lindtenant Commanding Crocker, when they decided on a form of attack different .com that recommended by myself. have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Commanding West Gulf Block dieg Squadron pro tent. To Hon. Girkon WELLES. Secretary Navy.

Report of Acting Master Tibbetts of the United Prairie Strainer Angersa, Sames Par, Sept. 10, 1863.

Som—At six o'clock A. M. on the Still the Clifton woll in the bay, and opened fire upon the fort, to which no reply

was made.

At plue A. M. the Sachem, Arizons and Granite City. followed by the transports, slood over the bar, and with much difficulty, owing to the shallowness of the water,

reached anchorage, two mises from the fort, at cleven A. M., the gubboats covering the transports.

At half-past three P. M. the Sachen, followed by the Arizona, advanced up the eastern channel to d aw the are of the forts, while the Chiton a lyanced up the west landing of a division of troops under General Westell

were abreast of the forts, when they opened with eight guns, three of which were rifled, almost at the same

veloping the vessels in steam.

There not being room to pass the Sachem, this vessels was nacked down the channel and a boat was sent to the Sachem, which returned with Louiseer Mutiroc and are-man Linn, budly scalded (cince dead).

The Arizona had now grounded by the stern, the ebb tide catght her bows and swung her across the channel, and she was with much difficulty extricated from this position, owing to the entire becoming bested by the collection of mad in the boilers.

The fiage of the Cliften and Sachum were run down and white flags were flying at the fore. this vessel remained covering their movements notif she

grounded. She remained until midnight, when she was kedged off, as no assistance could be had from any of th tugs of the expedition.

There are now on board this vessel Win. Low. Peter

Benson, George W. Maker, John Howels, Samuel Smith and George Horson, or the crew of the Sachem. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. TIBBETTS, Acting Master,

Commanding United States steamer Arizona
To Commander II. H. Ball, Commanding W. G. B.
Squadron, New Orleans.

FATAL VEHICLE CASCALTT.—CORRAM METERICH, a mative of Germany, aged forty five years, fell from a layer over, wagen, at the liarchay street ferry, on Wednesday ovening, and troke his need. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body.

Fran.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire' bream out in Birkle's Brewery, situated on the corner of Conal street and Birck etreet, Stapleton, Staten Island, The building, with the contents, was entirely destroyed. Loss about 310,000. Partially insured.